

The man who wants to economize can positively get better values for his money at our

Removal Sale

than anywhere else in this city, or your money refunded.

Clothing—We still have a very big stock, and we must dispose of it.

All our \$8.50 and \$10.00 Suits and Overcoats for \$5.50

All the \$12.50 to \$15.00 for \$7.50

And other grades in proportion.

All the Gents' Furnishings from 25 to 50 per cent of the regular prices.

Musical Instruments or Suit Cases, Grips, at reduced prices.

M.K. Myers

27-29 E. Huerfano, to 25 S. Tejon.

ROOSEVELT TO TELL WHY HENA MED JUDGE DAYTON

Will Appear Before Committee Tomorrow, It Is Expected; Judge Friend of the Colonel

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 16.—An announcement that former President Theodore Roosevelt had been summoned to appear before the congressional subcommittee investigating charges against Federal Judge Dayton G. Dayton of the northern district of West Virginia was made late today by United States Marshal Edward Smith. Judge Dayton was appointed to the federal bench in 1905 by Colonel Roosevelt, who is expected to appear Thursday at a session of the committee to be held in Washington.

The first witness today, William E. Barker, clerk of the circuit court of Barren county, West Virginia, read a deposition alleged to have been made by Judge Dayton in a suit in Harrison county. The deposition read:

"There was no man on earth responsible for my appointment as federal judge. President Roosevelt stated to me that he wanted no influence brought to bear, but wanted it to be a personal appointment and that he would make it if all the congressmen and other influences were against me.

Over objection of counsel for Judge Dayton, Floyd E. of Wheeling, W. Va., testified that a letter from him had told him Judge Dayton had said he had used influence to obtain his appointment to the federal bench. Testimony said that the existence of a photograph of the late Judge John J. Jackson, Judge Dayton's predecessor taken in Atlantic City, was known to Judge Dayton. He testified Judge Jackson resigned only after he saw the picture.

Canada Asks U. S. to Place Guards on Border

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—The United States has been asked by the Dominion government to place guards on the American side of the international boundary at highway and rail approaches to Canada. It was learned tonight that the request was made through the British and American consuls at Washington. The request is due to the recent attempt to blow up the railroad bridge at Vanceboro, Me.

BABCOCK SAYS COAL RATES OUGHT TO BE REDUCED

DENVER, Feb. 16.—S. H. Babcock, attorney for the Colorado Midland railroad, told the city council today that a commission which had been set up to investigate the coal rates between eastern Colorado and the western shipping points should be formed. If this were done, he said, the coal rates would be reduced to the point where the coal would be sold at the same price as the coal sold in the west.

Babcock appeared before the council today to discuss the coal rates. He said the coal rates were too high and that they should be reduced to the point where the coal would be sold at the same price as the coal sold in the west.

The council will consider the matter tomorrow. Babcock said he would be back in the city tomorrow to discuss the matter further.

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WAR SUMMARY

An important success for the French is chronicled in the latest official communication issued at Paris, which announces the capture of nearly two miles of German trenches in the Champagne region near Perthes.

From the nature of the whole statement it would seem that activity in the western zone has increased greatly during the last two days. The further announcement is made that south of Ypres the British troops control trenches around which a two day's engagement has been waged.

In the eastern zone, particularly in East Prussia, the Germans are carrying on successful offensive operations. The Russians are working on several lines of railways radiating from Warsaw to eastern and western Galicia, by means of which it is hoped to give more mobility to their troops in forestalling the quick changes of the Austrian and German forces.

While the Russians report the situation in the Carpathians as virtually unchanged, unofficial reports by the way of Budapest and Vienna declare that the Austrians have been everywhere successful in their offensive movement in Dukla pass. According to this statement, the total losses of the Russians in this particular section in the past few days number 50,000 men.

Great Britain is coincidentally preparing strong retaliatory measures against the threatened German submarine "blockade," and it is expected that the prohibition against foodstuffs destined for Germany will be proclaimed immediately.

British and French airmen have again bombarded the German positions in northern Belgium, damaging gun positions, trawlers and barges, transport wagons and canal locks. In all, 40 aeroplanes were engaged in the raid, and the British admiralty declares that the results were very favorable.

Norway, Sweden and Denmark will send a joint note to Great Britain and Germany protesting respectively against the use of neutral flags by British ships and the carrying out of the provisions of the sea war zone as threatened by Germany.

The Norwegian and Danish war insurance companies have ordered vessels of the respective countries to display prominently on their sides the national colors of their countries and also the names of the ships.

Canada has requested the American government to place guards on the American side of the international boundary at highway and railway approaches to Canada. The request is due to the recent attempt to blow up the railroad bridge at Vanceboro, Me.

WAR BULLETINS

VENICE, Feb. 17 (Wednesday).—It is reported that bread riots have occurred in Italy. A dispatch from Trieste says that a riotous mob there has been plundering for several days and that 400 women, including 100 children, came into the city from the village to beg that the authorities save them food.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight says that German trenches three kilometers in extent (nearly two miles) have been taken in Champagne to the northwest of Perthes and north of Reims.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Bank of England was announced today will receive tenders for treasury bills amounting to £2,000,000 on February 22. They will be dated February 22 and will be payable one half in six months and the remainder in 12 months.

LONDON, Feb. 17 (Wednesday).—A dispatch to the Daily Mail says a lifeboat launched Feb. 12 has been found on the shore at Zandvoort near Amsterdam. It is thought to have belonged to a German submarine which possibly ran ashore with disaster.

LONDON, Feb. 17 (Wednesday).—Under the heading "Supreme Warning" says an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph (Lloyd's) that the German papers publish a semi-official communication once more warning all neutral ships to avoid the war zone established by the waters surrounding the British Isles.

DIPLOMATIC SITUATION IN MEXICO IS SERIOUS

William May Go to Vera Cruz to Treat With General Carranza in the Future

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Further indications of friction between Carranza officials and members of the diplomatic corps in Mexico City were contained in official advices today to the state department. In Vera Cruz, the seat of the Carranza government, several newspapers were said to have printed articles intimating that the diplomatic corps should transfer their activities to Vera Cruz or leave the republic.

Secretary Bryan said he did not imagine Carranza's recent order that all diplomatic intercourse must be transacted with him personally as preventing American Consul Sullivan and Mexican ministers from remaining in Mexico City and dealing with General Obregon on non-diplomatic business. He added, however, that if business arose that could not be transacted with any of Carranza's subordinates, Consul Canada at Vera Cruz could take up the negotiations for the purpose. The secretary suggested that other governments might follow a similar course.

General developments in the Mexican situation were discussed by Mr. Bryan with Juan Riano, the Spanish ambassador, who expressed his government's appreciation for the haven granted on the battleship Delaware to Jose Caro Spanish minister to Mexico after he was expelled by Carranza.

Reports to the state department today said Carranza forces evacuated Guadalajara February 14 without fighting and that Villa was following them toward the Pacific coast. The Carranza agency in Washington gave out this telegram tonight from Carranza:

"In answer to your telegram I take note of the trip of Mr. Duval West, whom I will be pleased to receive. Mr. West recently was appointed as one of President Wilson's personal representatives in Mexico.

Germans Won Victory in East by Forced Marches

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—(By wireless to Sayville).—A special dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger, referring to the offensive movement of the Germans, which was begun February 7, in the direction of the Russian front, describes the manner in which the Germans surprised the Russians. For the purpose of an outflanking operation, the German infantry made forced marches through snow knee deep. Later a thaw set in and they were compelled to make their way through slush. But owing to the immense energy of the infantry and the successful blowing up of railways, bridges, the enveloping movement succeeded. Several Russian divisions were virtually annihilated, those not killed being taken prisoner. A sortie by the garrison of the Russian fortress at Kovno was repulsed.

ANTI-CATHOLIC SPEAKER DRIVEN FROM PLATFORM

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 16.—Rev. L. J. King of Toledo, O., was driven from the platform at a meeting he had called here tonight when he attempted to make an anti-Catholic address. A bombardment of rocks, which caused him to leave the platform, was continued in the street as police escorted him from the meeting place. George Holley, one of his assistants was arrested when he attempted to continue the meeting contrary to police orders. The Toledo man is due to speak again tomorrow night.

ARRESTED BY U. S. OFFICERS FOR ALLEGED FRAUDS

DENVER, Feb. 16.—John H. Busch of Wisconsin, who was arrested today on a federal grand jury indictment charging the misuse of the mails, property and money, was taken to the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., where he will be released.



CARDINAL MERCIER

This is the latest photograph of Cardinal Mercier, who resided at his home in Belgium until he was driven out by the German army in 1914. He is now in the United States, where he is being treated for his illness.

Wulff's Removal Sale Continues

Thousands of pairs of Boys' and Girls' Shoes are going at 25% Off. Bring the Girls and Boys and have them fitted up now.

FOR GIRLS AND BOYS

Every Pair 1/4 Off

176 pairs of Children's School Shoes, solid calf and Dongola kid with strong soles, up to No. 8, \$1.35; now, 30c

346 pairs of School Shoes, extra good solid soles, in calf uppers of the best quality, sizes up to No. 11, were \$1.50; now, \$1.15

Over 322 pairs of Misses' Shoes, Button and Lace, for school and street service. Excellent values at \$2; now in the Removal Sale \$1.45

A large lot of Girls' Shoes, in dull calf and Dongola kid, all solid. Regular price \$2.25; in the Grand Removal Sale \$1.65

260 pairs of Girls' Shoes, in sizes up to No. 6; made for hard service and others for light dress wear; \$2.50 kinds; now \$1.95

Over 164 pairs of Youtlis' Shoes, in sizes up to 13 1/2. Heavy Calf School Shoes and Play Shoes; were \$1.75 and \$2.00; now \$1.35

108 pairs of Youtlis' Shoes of Calf Stock, heavy soles of the best "Rock Oak" leather. Sizes up to No. 2 and in price \$2, now \$1.50

97 pairs of Boys' Shoes, in Box Calf Stock, Lace and Button, and all sizes up to No. 5 1/2; were \$2.25, now \$1.65

194 pairs of Boys' extra heavy School Shoes, with extra good soles, for real satisfactory wear; were \$2.50 and \$2.75; now \$1.95

A large lot of Boys' Chrome Elk, solid Shoes that wear best of all Shoes made in the sand and grit. Sizes up to 5 1/2; were \$3.00; now \$2.15

Present Location, 118 S. Tejon St.

WULFF SHOE CO.

Will remove soon to 110 S. Tejon St.

HOUSE PASSES THE SHIP BILL; VOTE 215-121

(Continued From Page One.)

parliamentary tangle over the various proposals never would be cleared and the whole clause struggle would be abandoned as soon as the house ship-bill was received.

Today's debate was marked by a sharp interchange between Senators Cummins and Reed. Senator Cummins assailed the Democratic caucus action in supporting his amendment, while Senator Reed charged that the agreement between Republicans and Insurgent Democrats had all the effect of a caucus.

Debate Proceeds Slowly.

Debate in the house proceeded slowly throughout the afternoon and evening, halted time and again by roll calls demanded by the Republican Leader Mann. When the bill had been before the house for 10 hours only four of the six hours allowed for debate had been consumed, the roll had been called eight times on point of no quorum, and motions to adjourn, and it became apparent a vote probably could not be reached before midnight.

Representatives Humphrey of Washington, Moore of Pennsylvania, Madden of Illinois and other Republicans spoke against the measure and Representative Adamson, Georgia, Small, North Carolina, Eagle, Texas, McKellar, Tennessee and other Democrats supported it.

Both floor and galleries were crowded as the debate neared a close. Representative Mann made the concluding arguments against the bill, declaring he opposed it because it was unnecessary and liable to involve the United States in international complications.

"I believe the president is sincere in his desire to maintain absolute neutrality," said Mr. Mann. "In that respect I stand behind him. I want to keep this country out of war. If we reach the point where we have to fight for our rights we will fight with equal enthusiasm, but we ought to take no steps that lead to trouble and this bill may involve foreign difficulties and perhaps war."

Representative Alexander of Missouri closed the debate for the bill with a reasonable allowance for depreciation other than the owner's dwelling on farm machinery and other physical property.

A person cultivating or operating a farm for recreation or pleasure on a basis other than the recognized principles of commercial farming, the result of which is a continual loss, the decision adds, is not regarded as a farmer. In such cases, if the expenses incurred in connection with the farm are in excess of the receipts therefrom, the entire receipts from such products may be ignored in determining a return of income and the expenses incurred being regarded as personal expenses will not constitute allowable deductions in the return of income derived from other sources.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Income from farm products and crop share rentals must be included in tax returns of income for the year in which they are sold for money or a money equivalent, according to a decision made public today by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborne.

When farm products are sold for favorable markets, the decision says, no deduction on account of shrinkage in weight or physical value or losses by deterioration will be allowed. Cost of stock purchased for resale is an allowable deduction, but that of stock for breeding purposes is regarded as capital invested, and not as an allowable deduction, except when such stock dies of disease or is destroyed without replacement by order of state or federal authorities. Cost of tools may be deducted, but not that of farm machinery.

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OSBORNE EXPLAINS INCOME TAX AFFECTING FARMERS

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Russian Statement

PETROGRAD, Feb. 16.—The following official statement from the general staff of the Russian commander-in-chief was made public tonight:

"In the region of Augustowo (Northern Poland) our troops, on February 15, stubbornly fought numerically superior German forces, who were attempting to envelop both of our wings.

"German columns are advancing from Grajewo (across the East Prussian border in Poland from Lyck) to Osmowetz.

"Between the Vistula and Rawa rivers the enemy has reached the front of Plock-Pacitz.

"On the Bzura we have repulsed attacks of little spirit by the Germans near the Zalin farm. On the other positions on the left bank of the Vistula there has been only cannonading.

"In the Carpathians the situation is virtually unchanged. Our troops have made progress on the left bank of the Upper San. We captured several officers and 600 soldiers. We also repulsed successfully stubborn German attacks near Kosciuwka and Wozkow.

"In Bukovina the

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1915.

THE COST OF WAR

HOW much money is ten billion dollars? Anybody can answer, but the trouble is that the answer means little or nothing. The human mind can grasp such figures only by dividing them into smaller sums.

Mr. Lloyd-George, the British chancellor of the exchequer, told the house of Commons Monday that this enormous total would represent the cost of the war to the Allies during the current year. Ten billion dollars means ten thousand million dollars. A million dollars is a respectable pile of money in this country. Ten thousand such piles represents the cost to one side alone, for a year, of a war fought to gratify the ambitions of unscrupulous monarchs.

An additional strain on English financial resources was announced by Mr. Lloyd-George when he said that loans will be made to countries which are expected to join with the Allies. This evidently refers especially to Bulgaria, and possibly to Italy and Greece.

What a commentary on the criminal wastefulness of war! A nation devotes centuries to the development of its commerce and industry, the education of its people in ways of thrift, in studying the most effective methods of cultivating its lands, of producing and marketing its wares, and all to the end that it may prosper. It seeks to build up its bank account, to increase the value of its securities, and when its own country is thoroughly developed it reaches out for investments in foreign lands in order that whatever may happen at home a steady stream of interest money will flow into its coffers.

This is the position of England. Its own industries may have periods of depression alternating with periods of prosperity, but from all over the world, and especially from the United States, the interest and dividends on English investments contribute their hundreds of millions of wealth yearly. And then comes a war, and almost overnight this wealth is swept away. True, it is nominally spent by the government, but in the long run the price is paid by the people, and especially by the wealthy classes in the form of burdensome taxes on income, inheritances, etc.

It is easy to prove the criminal folly of war by almost any line of argument. Unfortunately, it is not so easy to show how it can be averted.

THE FOOD SUPPLY

LAST year the United States produced the largest crop of wheat ever harvested in any one country since the beginning of time. Yet wheat has soared to record-breaking prices. Yesterday's quotation showed an advance to 162 1/2. The effect is apparent already on the ultimate and unlucky consumer. In many cities the bakers have increased the price of bread either directly or by reducing the size of the loaf. The Agricultural Department is disseminating information as to how to cheapen the cost of bread by adding cheaper ingredients to wheat flour, such as potato meal, rye, etc. The papers are printing recipes telling the housewife how to make a sack of flour go as far as it went in the days when it was worth something less than its weight in gold.

In New York a committee appointed by the mayors conducting an inquiry into the question of food supply and prices. Its chairman, George W. Perkins, testified yesterday that in the opinion of the committee "the abnormal decrease in the visible supply of wheat was caused by European speculators buying in large quantities and storing against a continuation of the war." The visible supply declined more than a half million bushels last week, as against a decrease of only 150,000 bushels in the same week of last year.

If there is anything that is likely to increase discontent, and thereby intensify social and economic problems, it would be a financial exploit of this kind. The general public probably does not realize it, but economists both here and in Europe believe that a continuation of the war for another year will cause actual famine in many

places where it is now undreamt of places and countries which are not, and will not then be, in the war zone.

Production is at a standstill in France, which has always been almost self-sustaining. It is at an end in Belgium and in Austria-Hungary. In the large tract of country covered by the operation of the German, Russian and Austrian armies in the East, Belgium, with its more than six million people, is now an uncultivated waste, and even in neutral Holland industry is almost at a standstill, because most of the able-bodied men are mobilized to protect their frontiers.

These conditions will, of course, grow steadily worse the longer the war continues, and in their dire straits Europeans naturally turn to America for relief. And America, with the biggest wheat crop on record, supplemented by record-breaking crops of almost every other food product of the farm, permits a handful of grain speculators in New York and London to build fences around its granaries and force prices to a point where even the American consumer must suffer.

The cost of living in these days is not a joke even to the prosperous; to the poor man it is often a tragedy. Strange that all of the wonderful talent and intelligence that we send to Washington to make our laws cannot devise some effective means of curbing the variety of speculators who are little better than beasts of prey.

THE PROHIBITION BILL

THE prohibition bill now pending in the Legislature is probably the most important measure to be considered by this session, for its purpose is to fortify the amendment adopted last November. It is to define the conditions under which liquor may or may not be sold in Colorado and provide penalties for violation. Without some such statute as this the amendment would be practically ineffective. Therefore, the character of the law is a matter of general public concern.

The bill now being debated is the administration measure fathered by Governor Carlson. On the whole it is probably as good as anything of the sort that could be passed. It is obviously impossible to embody in it every provision that may be desirable, and the chances are that if an attempt were made to do this the result would be disastrous to the cause of prohibition.

Some of the provisions are drastic, which of course is a necessity, for temporizing with violators of a prohibition law is worse than folly. But whatever its defects or merits may be the bill is quite likely to become a law, and if so it will be effective for a full year before the next session of the legislature convenes and there will be a chance to learn in what way, if any, it needs amendment.

We wonder if any of the present generation will live long enough to note the final departure of Harry Thaw and Jack Johnson from the first page. They appeared or reappeared there yesterday as the heroes of prospective new trials. Of all the worthies who have figured prominently in the news dispatches of recent years, these two appeal most strongly as fit candidates for what the newspaper humorists term the "canney." Why not solve the problem by pardoning both of them on condition that they enlist in one of the European armies and be placed on the front of the firing line?

OPEN PARLIAMENT

TAKE HIM AT HIS WORD
 To the Editor of The Gazette:
 Of all defences of "dime ducks" the article of "Citizen," in The Gazette of February 15, is the latest. It would take small imagination to guess that Johnson is the author.

Our citizens are unanimous in wishing to abolish this worst form of graft. There is no question but that having more cars as soon as the treasury shows a balance to meet the bill is bad enough, but when an official, after adding insult to injury, and a long record of incompetency, it is time to take him at his word.

Now, in answer to some of this editor's tabulated Exhibit One, Two, etc., take No. Five—Johnson, boss! The consensus of public opinion, the several letters published in this column, and many unpublished comments on our ridiculous proceedings in the dog question, anyone of average intelligence knows that Johnson never occurs in either, and has anyone seen a real one here in 10 years? Johnson made a little opposition to his views and when in running the city and wished to show that his command was supreme.

The writer has absolutely no personal wishes or motive, has never sought or held public office, and has no dogs. He does, however, desire graft, and as we have the exception, in The Gazette to the majority of the press both in giving our citizens a show to express their minds and in taking the initiative in renting the streets—cannot we get some action to relieve this as it has already been too much in evidence in more than one department? Closely following The Gazette, it seems to me that they have never singled out anyone for attack, and all come under their whip. Shall we, as citizens, let our daily joy down and whimper and stand the abuse? Read our own paper.

ANOTHER CITIZEN.
 Colorado Springs, Feb. 16.

CONCERNING UNEMPLOYMENT

To the Editor of The Gazette:
 Having read the lengthy article, and the prolixity given your attention to the problem of unemployment, perhaps a few supplementary statements by the way of the undersigned would not be amiss.

In attempting to offer a solution for this problem, as indicated by their various statements. Right here, at their very doors, a project of quite some magnitude is being contemplated which, were it properly handled, would be of benefit, not only to those directly concerned with the work and those who reside here, but to our annual visitors and tourists as well. I have reference to the Pike's Peak Auto road.

Now why, in the name of common sense, does not the county undertake the building of a road such as this, which is of so public a nature? Instead of which some private individuals are allowed to construct the road because, forsooth, they expect to profit thereby? I fully believe that if the county will do this work more men can be employed and better wages paid than if it is done privately, and for this reason:

Assuming that the road is built by the people, it could be operated in such a way that a toll could be charged for autos and carriages which should and could be a great deal less than the fare charged by a privately-owned corporation, inasmuch as the county should only seek to derive enough revenue therefrom to pay for building the road and its maintenance, whereas the private corporation would naturally enough seek to earn an income on its investment. In order to do so, high fares will be charged, fewer people will ride, and therefore, less labor and lower wages will obtain.

On the other hand, operated by the county, a small charge can be made, more people will ride, necessitating extra maintenance and, hence, more labor. Because of no dividends to be earned, larger wages will be paid and better working conditions established. Furthermore, were the county to run its own machines as well, it is evident that further labor would be required.

Such a place of work, were the county to undertake its construction, would redound to the benefit of all concerned, would reflect credit upon the people of El Paso county, and would show the officials to be possessed of common house-sense. I wonder?

J. J. TILKOWITZ,
 23 South Weber Street, Colorado Springs, Feb. 15.

TAKE CARE!

To the Editor of The Gazette:
 Catalina, writing in your paper January 26, is partly right. But it is not a scientific fact that, however "pure and clean the bloodstream" of babies, they are especially subject to infection from various diseases, especially tuberculosis, because they have not yet developed the power to resist and destroy disease germs. Statistics prove that a somewhat large number do not grow to maturity, or childhood, or even "survive infancy." However carefully, a child may be, his susceptibility to tuberculosis decreases in the increasing age.

Only too often our care, our air and sunshine and of little avail because some health seeker demonstrates his right to spit when and where he pleases. An instance is afforded by two families coming here to live, each family consisting of an invalid father, a wife, and a one-year-old child. Both men were very careless, but one had a neighbor courageous enough to show him what a danger he was to those about him. He is now known as an extremely careful man. The second man, who had a healthier wife and child than the first, continued to expose them by his carelessness—now the wife is proven tubercular—and the child is ill.

We need a systematic campaign of plain instruction for both residents and newcomers such as was provided by the local society for the prevention of tuberculosis a few years ago—not an occasional scare-head that will disgust people, but simple facts that can be understood by anyone, without scientific education. This could be provided by the authorities, or the press regularly, and without expense. When presented in a concrete and agreeable form, as the "Sick-a-Bed Lady" hints in a local daily, they are noticed and remembered.

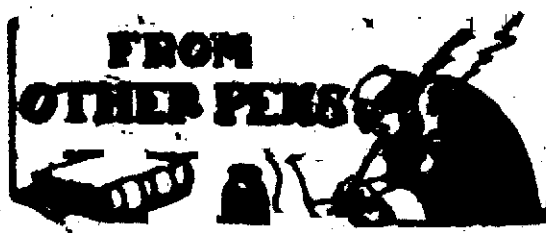
We residents are too prone to evade this "graver menace," fearing that to acknowledge these conditions will give unpleasant notoriety. On the contrary, we will have the respect of the whole community and be much safer if we help the health authorities. Health seekers will eventually appreciate the safety provided for all and remain our lifelong friends, admirers and adherents.

A MOTHER.
 Colorado Springs, Feb. 16.

DOGS

To the Editor of The Gazette:
 Is the city council trying to exterminate the dogs of Colorado Springs? They are most unfair to dog owners. Is there any other city in the United States where a female dog is taxed \$5 a year? Often the dog is of no commercial value but a parent is reluctantly obliged to pay its worth many times over because a child loves the animal. Often people elude the tax, saying they would be willing to pay a fair amount but that this is exorbitant. And the fine for letting dogs out unmuzzled is too large. As I do not own a dog, I am speaking only from my observation among people of small means who have in many cases been obliged to practice self-denial and pinching economy to meet the unlooked-for expense. Our citizens usually do not allow their dogs to escape from the house from carelessness, and when the accident occurs, the fine is too large for the offense.

Have you ever counted how many times in a day the door of your house is opened? There is the grocer, the butcher, the postman, the people who make friendly calls, the numbers of incidental calls, the parcel post, the express man, the coal man, the laundry man or woman, the egg woman, the boy who delivers a message or telegram, the man to read the meter, the man to collect your Gazette subscription, the maid for ashes, the maid for bottles, the boy from the drug store, and so on, you can think of 20 more. It seems cruel to keep a dog's muzzle on him when he is in the house, and he is continually looking for an opportunity to escape. And escape he does, in spite of your vigilance. Those who are lucky enough to catch the little grimal before an officer sees him, breathe a sigh of relief, and those who do not pay the penalty, and it is an unfair one. Why must he make it less? At present it is an arbitrary act of tyranny. LOGIC.
 Colorado Springs, Feb. 16.



FROM OTHER PERS

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch:
 A newspaper destined to use the word "shell fire" in a war news headline found it one letter too long and shortened it to "shell fire." Which managed to convey the idea with a fair approximation to correctness.

SUBLIMEST KIND

From the Philadelphia Ledger:
 From the ordinary here can die for his country, but it requires the sublimest patriotism to submit to being killed every week, as do the crown prince and General von Kluck.

FERTILITY AND FUTILITY

From Collier's:
 We note in the distributed copy of the New York Graduate Magazine that in the first six months of the year 1914 for Hugo Munsterberg published four books having a total of 1,782 pages. Who was it that said that wisdom consists in an abundance of words? The dog does it.

NOT SO PROFOUND

From the Milwaukee Journal:
 When a man looks around as though he had said "nothing," a man who is "nothing," a man who has departed from the face of our fathers, he is not a man that if he had not, we should still be a nation.

VEST Pocket Essays

BY GEORGE FITCH
 Author of "At Odds Old Shrew"

PONDEROUS PERSONAGES—KOSCIUSZKO

It is unfortunate for Poland that Kosciuszko, the eminent patriot, is not living today. If he had only delayed his departure for more quiet climes for 30 years he would today be in the thick of the fray, overturning German armies with one hand and pushing Austria's face bodily back with the other. That was the independence of a man Kosciuszko was, his profession, if there was anything about him that was a crack it was the theory that unlimited freedom should prevail. This made him a popular favorite in the new world, but caused him to be regarded in Europe as a crank, more dangerous than the man who now insists that the crews of battleships shall be removed before they are sunk.

The opening stanza of Kosciuszko's name were Tadeusz Andrzej Bonawentura, and he was born at Merezowiczyno, Prussia, the extreme center of the influenza belt in 1788. In his youth he was noted for his military talent and his passion for freedom. This led him to come to America in 1796, where he enjoyed himself for seven happy years awaiting the green with such veracity and heaven that he was made a general and an honorary citizen of the Confederacy, besides being given the thanks of congress and a letter of esteem.

Encouraged by this success, Kosciuszko returned to Poland and issued the prospectus of a new republic in which every man and be as good as the next man, and a blameworthy better, if necessary. For three years he fought Russia and Prussia with such vim and skill that with only a third of their forces he kept them busy and extremely unhappy. At last he charged into 16,000 Russians with 7,000 Poles and fell at the head of his troops—at that moment, according to the poet, Freedom uttered the most celebrated shriek in history.

Kosciuszko recovered and remained a prisoner in Russia until 1794, when he came to America, living at Philadelphia until 1798. Awakening after this long, refreshing nap, he went to Paris. So celebrated was his military skill that Napoleon offered him a large share in the stock, fixtures and good will of the world is he would help him conquer it. But Napoleon would not promise to free Poland, so Kosciuszko went home and continued to bore everybody with pleas for freedom, mankind being so constituted that it cannot hear even a word cause discussed for long without softening of the brain. He died in 1817 and was buried under a mound of earth 100 feet high to the great relief of the Russians.

THE MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT

BY RUTH CAMERON

Molly the little stenographer-lady was worrying about a piece of work which was coming into the office the next week. It isn't like Molly to worry, but there had been sickness in her home. She had lost much sleep, and with it as most of us do, her sense of proportion.

The lady who always knows something how looked up for knitting-socks for the Belgians, of course, and smiled at Molly.

"It's the middle of the night, isn't it, my dear?" she said.

Molly drew the little stool on which she was sitting before the fire closer to the lady's chair.

"I'm a bit something, doesn't it, Big Sister? Tell me what."

"Yes," said the lady. "It does. You see, once upon a time when I was a girl like you I was going away for a very special visit in a special new gown and hat. In the middle of the night before I was to go I walked up and the wind was blowing a gale and it was snowing very hard. I was early in March, I remember. I was sitting up in bed ready to burst into tears. Perhaps I couldn't go tomorrow. Our house had been a little lame the night before and he might be worse. I had meant to walk, but I knew mother wouldn't let me walk through the snow drifts. Then, likely as not, the snow would stop the train. And my new gown! I surely wouldn't be allowed to wear that. I lay awake for two hours, planning and worrying and fretting. I had made up my mind that I would simply defy mother and walk to the station in the gown couldn't go, and that I would carry my new gown in a box and get the station master's wife to let me put it on at her house, when I finally fell asleep.

"I suppose you can guess the rest. When I woke up the sun was shining and there wasn't a bit of snow on the ground. It was a beautiful day and you could smell spring in the air. Mother's foot was better and I wore my new gown and rode to the station in state."

The lady dropped her knitting needles for a moment and sat smiling.

"Wait Until the Morning."

"I know it doesn't sound like very much," she said, picking up her knitting again. "But it made a great impression on me. When I got to fretting over things that are coming in the future I remember that night and think to myself, 'Wait until the morning; leave your worries until then and you may not have any more.'"

"I know," the younger lady said. "I've always been a bit of a worrier, but I'm always on my feet in the morning. So, 'Wait until the morning'."

"Yes," admitted the lady. "I know that. But even if it is, things are easier to deal with in the morning. They never seem so appalling as in the middle of the night. You are tired and overwrought now. It's the middle of the night, and everything looks blacker

JUST SEE... This exquisite new lot of Rose Beads, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.50 each.

HARDY'S

16 N. Tejon

IN THE EARLY DAYS

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

FEBRUARY 17, 1885. FEBRUARY 17, 1895.

C. R. Husted and E. H. Talbot of Husted were in Colorado Springs.

S. N. Nye, formerly manager of the Opera house, was managing Callender's minstrels.

The most successful concert of the season was given at the Opera house, under the management of G. V. Demorest, for the benefit of John Bagley.

Thomas Jones presented his resignation as alderman to the mayor and city council. He was discouraged because the liquor ordinances were not being properly enforced.

Owing to severe weather the George Washington entertainment of the Last-Bendel school of music was postponed.

J. Arthur Connell gave a dinner to a number of his friends on the eve of his departure for New York to get married.

The Spruce street chapel at the corner of Mees road and Spruce street was opened and dedicated by the Presbyterian brotherhood. Revs. Boyie, Barrett and LeLong conducted the service.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space is not available, the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally reviewed, subject to proper limitations, and where a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed, Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individuals. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

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NATIONAL "DOPE" LAW

Two years ago Dr. Terry, the health officer of Jacksonville, Fla., gave the American Public Health association the results of a study of drug addiction in his city. Last year Food Commissioner Brown of Tennessee reported the result of a similar study in his state.

It is a good guess that a large number of people in the United States are drug fiends. The amount of money they pay for drugs runs into the millions. At that the money side of the cost is the unimportant part.

However, these are guesses, based upon a few facts, such as those alluded to. Now the national government proposes to investigate. Congress has just passed and the president signed a law requiring that every dealer in opium and cocaine register with the internal revenue collector of his district. After that he is to report to the collector his sales of these drugs and also of all drugs extracted from them and preparations into which they enter. All books and other records showing purchases or sales of these drugs are open to inspection by the collector.

An appropriation to make the law effective was carried in the act. The law becomes effective on March 1. The commissioner of internal revenue has issued a copy of the law and the rules and regulations made by his bureau under the title, "Internal Revenue Regulations No. 35."

Under this law any drug fiend can continue to get his supply. It is not a law to stop drug addicts from using drugs. It is founded upon the theory that when a person has got a drug habit firmly fixed, he cannot be reformed by law.

The law has several purposes. It will make it much more difficult for the beginner. Few people not addicted will register themselves as habitual users of a drug.

The bull's-eye at which the law shoots is the commercialization of drug addiction. It is akin to those laws against commercialized vice, which have questions of immorality untouched except as they enter indirectly.

There are two large hospitals, 150 beds in each, where a man may become a fiend without violating this law. Section 6 permits patent medicines to make drug fiends without let or hindrance. Section 2 permits physicians, dentists and veterinarians the same privilege. It is to be hoped that medical, dental and veterinary organizations will work to force their members to decline the privilege.

I think it possible to regard this Harrison bill as we regard an introduction to a book or a preamble to a constitution. It is to prepare the public for what is to follow.

When a few years from now the facts are known about drug habits in America, other laws will be passed, one set will be to take care of the unfortunate. The other will be to prevent people from becoming drug fiends.

TYPHOID VACCINATION

J. A. writes: "I took the typhoid vaccination second treatment is done after the first and was told the third would be the last."

than it is by Dr. Wait until the morning. Little Walter, and per. I. It won't be so bad after all. And anyway I'm a kid. It won't hurt me.

Molly turned to notice the gentle hand that was stroking her hair in back of her head. "Wait until the morning," she said. "In fact, I think it's stopped moving already."

A CAPITAL SAILOR

A sailor has no E. Z. time. When on the D. P. calls. It's R. D. finds about to climb. Exposed to I. C. sales. And then, in K. C. sales a slip. Or if he is I. Z. crowd. A tumble from the lofty ship. How W. E. says to save a round of worm medicine. Sometimes it does good, more often it does none. It does no harm. At least reach closely for worms.

Vorhes' CLEARANCE SALE

DR. EARL S. SLOAN, 1 - 1 Model City, Pa. 15101

Yesterday

HUNDREDS JOINED OUR

Landis Christmas Savings Club

Today

Handfuls of Others Will Join
Why Not Be One of Them?

OPEN FOR MEMBERSHIP EVERY DAY THIS WEEK
Saturday Evening From 8:30 to 8 o'clock

This will accommodate those employed during the day, and others who cannot get here during regular banking hours.

The State Savings Bank
115 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

Richard Croker and Indian Bride at Palm Beach



COPPER SITUATION CAUSES GREAT BRITAIN MUCH WORRY

LONDON, Feb. 16.—(Correspondent's.)—The Associated Press' Admiralty officials are taking vigorous steps to prevent shipments of copper from neutral countries into Germany, but there are still grave suspicions that Germany is getting copper in considerable quantities from neighboring countries. The foreign office has unhesitatingly denied the charges of American copper producers that English dealers in copper have formed a combination through which they are able to control American copper destined for Europe which American firms formerly sold direct to dealers. It has been charged by American concerns that English dealers are able to get a commission from handling copper which now must be reexported from the United Kingdom under a special license. While figures are not available, officials say hardly any copper has been reexported from Great Britain since the opening of the war.

In normal times Italy imports about 3,500 tons of unwrought copper per month. At the opening of the war the shipments destined for Italy in one month amounted to 10,000 tons. Much of this copper, nearly all of which was from America, was detained at Gibraltar. That was previous to the British announcement, December 15, that Italy had tightened its regulations concerning the reexportation of copper, making it possible for shipments to firms not of German affiliation to go forward.

England Storing Copper.

Great Britain has been storing copper in many of its leading ports. Some of this copper has gone through the prize courts and some of it which was not consigned to firms under suspicion of the continent has been bought by the government at the market price. Complaints have been received from some American shippers that copper commandeered by the British government has not yet been paid for.

Although Denmark has strictly forbidden the exportation of copper to belligerents, it is reported that considerable quantities of the much-needed metal have made their way through Danish firms into Germany within the last three months and the British government is much concerned about the leakage.

At the opening of the war British officials believed Holland was also sending copper to Germany, but recently the Dutch government has been charged by American concerns that English dealers are able to get a commission from handling copper which now must be reexported from the United Kingdom under a special license. While figures are not available, officials say hardly any copper has been reexported from Great Britain since the opening of the war.

ON BEING "UNDER FIRE"

Writer in the Trenches Records the Emotions of Soldiers Facing the Guns of the Enemy

Letter from "One at the Front" in the London Globe.

NORTHWESTERN SPRING.—No man is ever the same after being under fire in a pitched battle. Its march, counter-marches, bivouacs and surprises provide a school of experiences altogether unique. The rush of impressions which flood and possess him strike his soul with an impact not the less real and greater in impact than would be the case if he were to find marks on a character which could never be effaced. At first, when you hear the first shriek of a steamship's siren or the first blast of a battle-cries coming to the front, you are stunned. You are conscious of nothing but the confusion. That is, character is in retreat before surprise forces, as the physical will reveal before a sudden blow.

Amidst the pandemonium of noise there is the undertone of direct and gripping, being played on the strings of life that battle has broken. There is a dissolution of thought forces, but presently they concentrate, and then advance, and the capacity of observation is at its peak. The mind is just itself, in the condition of a window looking out on the world of things. The mind is just itself, in the condition of a window looking out on the world of things.

Building Character

Now character is built up of experience and experience is the school of adversity. It is the school of adversity that builds character. It is the school of adversity that builds character. It is the school of adversity that builds character.

It is the school of adversity that builds character. It is the school of adversity that builds character. It is the school of adversity that builds character.

ECZEMA STARTED WITH ONE PIMPLE

Itched Terribly. Could Not Put Hands in Water. Burning Intense. Very Unsightly. Used Cuticura. Hands Entirely Well.

Snap-on, Oregon.—Eczema started on one of my fingers of the right hand with one little pimple. It itched terribly and soon began to spread and the itching kept getting worse. I did not know what it was until I got on bad and spread to the other hand. I could not do my regular household work for I could not put my hands in water. Residue being so very painful and causing the skin to burn when I washed my hands. I first started with small water blisters, then for red eruptions which were painful. The itching and burning were so intense I scratched my hands off which only made the skin deeper and caused it to bleed. The itching out was very unpleasant.

One of my neighbors told me to get a box of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. I got it and used it as directed. By the time I had used it a week the itching had stopped and the blisters had disappeared. I was able to do my regular household work again. I am now entirely well.

Sample Pack Free by Mail
Ask for it. No money needed. Write to: CUTICURA CO., Dept. 1, P.O. Box 100, Portland, Me.

Trade Balance Last Week Slightly Off

Trade Balance Last Week Slightly Off

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Foreign trade during the week ending February 13 netted the United States a favorable balance of \$20,220,607, according to returns from the 13 principal customs districts, announced today by the department of commerce. Compared with the preceding week, this was a decrease in the balance of \$6,313,619.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

OBJECTS TO USE OF FLAG IN SALOONS TO GET TRADE

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—Under a provision established by William H. Keene in 1884, when he was secretary of state in Lincoln's cabinet, William Keene, the Swedish consul here, protested to the police commission today against the display of the Swedish flag in a waterfront saloon as a bait for customers.

MANAGER HAS CONFIDENCE IN MEN ON HIS RAILROAD

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Not a man on the Chicago & North Western Railroad would show down on his work if the railroad allowed him to work for overtime, A. W. Treadwell, general manager of the road, testified today in the wage arbitration between Western railroads and their employees.

WOMEN FROM 45 TO 55 TESTIFY

To the Merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during Change of Life.

Westbrook, Me.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and had pains in my back and side and was so weak I could hardly go on my housework. I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has done me a lot of good. I will recommend your medicine to my friends and give you permission to publish my testimonial."

Mrs. LAWRENCE MARTIN, 12 King St., Westbrook, Maine.

Manston, Wis.—"At the Change of Life I suffered with pains in my back and side and I could not stand. I also had night-sweats so that the sheets would be wet. I tried other medicine but got no relief. After taking one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I began to improve and I continued its use for six months. The pains left me, the night-sweats and hot flashes gave less, and in one year I was a different woman. I know I have to thank you for my continued good health."

Mrs. J. B. B. Manston, Wis.

The Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is sold by all druggists.

Write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., 233 Central Bldg., Lowell, Mass. Your letter will be answered and answered by a woman who has been through the Change of Life.

At the home, 1206 Commonwealth Ave., Allston, Mass. Mrs. C. W. Keene is president of the New York and New England Association of Women.

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A Head-On Smash-Up

OF MAN'S HIGH GRADE WINTER SHOES
\$4.00, \$4.50 AND \$5.00 KINDS TODAY AT

\$2.95

Of course, they are all styles which will be discontinued by us after this season. But, on the other hand, they are kinds that will be in style for the next year to come—so that you can buy them with confidence.

A FIT FOR EVERY FOOT
IT PAYS TO DEAL AT DEAR'S
107 SOUTH TEJON ST. - DET.



REFRESHMENT AFTER BATTLE

A French Arab soldier receiving refreshment from a Belgian woman behind the firing line in the sand dunes north of Boulogne.

Germans Try to Restore Economic Life of Belgium

BERLIN, Feb. 16. (By wireless to Sayville.)—The German authorities in Belgium will make every effort to restore the economic life of the country, says the Overseas News agency. An effort will be made to develop the agricultural resources of Belgium so as to render it independent of imports. Grain, potatoes and vegetables will be raised in the occupied territory instead of sugar beets. Seed will be furnished by German chambers of agriculture. "The attitude of the Belgian population and press is reasonable," the news agency statement continues. "They are discussing mainly measures of public welfare. There is still much to be done in regard to the care of live stock."

MUSTEROLE QUICK RELIEF! NO BLISTER!

It Soothes and Relieves Like a Mustard Plaster, Without the Burn or Sting.

MUSTEROLE is a clean, white ointment made with the oil of mustard. It does all the work of the old-fashioned mustard plaster—does it better and does not blister. You do not have to rub it with a cloth. You simply rub it on, and usually the pain is gone.

Doctors and nurses use MUSTEROLE and recommend it to their patients.

They will gladly tell you what relief it gives from Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Croup, Stiff Neck, Asthma, Neuritis, Contraction, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains and Aches of the Back or Joints, Sprains, Sore Muscles, Bruises, Chills, Frosted Feet, Colds of the Chest (it often prevents Pneumonia).

At your druggists, in 25c and 50c jars, and a special large hospital size for \$2.50.

Refuse imitations. Get what you ask for. The Must-ole Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Jersey City has a new "white way" of ornamenting its streets.

TURKEY TO SATISFY DEMANDS OF GREECE

ROME, Monday, Feb. 15.—Private dispatches received here from Athens say the impression prevails that Turkey will satisfy the demands made upon her by Greece following the alleged insult to an attaché of the Greek legation at Constantinople. It is argued that Turkey cannot afford at the present time to add Greece to the number of her enemies, particularly in view of the fact that she knows Greece is ready to enter at once upon a campaign to redeem the lands inhabited by Greeks still under Turkish control.

Relief Expedition to Bring Stefansson Back May Be Organized Soon

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Burt H. McCann, secretary to Vilhjorður Stefansson, the explorer who with two companions has been missing in the ice fields of the Arctic ocean for several months, is making another effort to interest friends of the explorer in a relief expedition. And has also been sought of the Canadian government under whose auspices the original expedition sailed.

Mr. McCann is anxious to send a party of men and two hydroplanes in search of Stefansson. With the machinery he believes it will be possible to make a thorough search of the regions where he is convinced Stefansson and the others reported missing are still fighting for existence.

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COLORADO SPRINGS STOCK QUOTATIONS

Bar. S. J. Lee, W. W. Floss, M. C. Otto, D. N. Miller, C. A. Hinborn,
Raymond B. Robinson, C. B. Vile, etc.

